

TALES OF THE FAIR.

A Grist of Gossip About Chicago and the Columbian Exposition.

The Question of Conveyances—Casting of Montana's Silver Statue—A Bronze of Columbus for the Lake Front—At Jackson Park.

[Special Chicago Correspondence.]



HERE is considerable talk in Chicago just now about the facilities at hand for the conveyance of world's fair visitors to the city. The present population is sufficient to tax the existing modes of transit to the uttermost, and the contemplation of the situation with the thousands upon thousands of added visitors is, to say the least, anything but reassuring. We are promised, however, that by the time the fair opens there will be ample facilities for taking care of the crowds, Chicagoans and all. But notwithstanding this promise, even though it is made by the statistical genius who runs the mathematical department of the world's fair, there is room for fear that there will be some discomfort in getting about our big city, when the numerous railways which center here begin unloading their throngs of passengers in our midst.

The aforesaid statistical genius, who, by the way, has figured the thing all out for the guide books, states that in addition to the present accommodations there will be extra trains run between the city and Jackson park on all the roads running in that direction. There will also be a number of boat lines which will take a great many people down the lake shore to the fair grounds, which beyond doubt will be the route most favored by all who enjoy the fresh breezes and a ride on the water. These boats, or a few of them, at least, were kept busily employed all last summer in carrying people to the fair grounds, but the force is to be greatly augmented and large landings are being built on the lake front for the use of passengers.

We hope our mathematical informant is correct in his calculations, and we have every reason to believe that he is, but until the fair season is fairly on, and we have had a test there will continue to be some doubt as to our ability to cope with the masses of people from abroad.

Within the last week the famous Montana silver statue "Justice," which has been cast, and the operation, which was performed with imposing ceremonies, was an initial success. The statue is the largest ever made of such precious material, and when complete and mounted will undoubtedly be the marvel of the century. It is the life-size figure of the celebrated actress, Miss Ada Rehan, and something like

covering America. His costume is military and he wears a luxurious cloak, the capacious skirts of which are flapping in the wind. His feet are far apart, one foot being in advance of the other. His arms are slightly raised, and his right hand clinched like a person thrilled with what he saw. The countenance is intelligent and noble, eye fixed and the lips parted.

The statue will face Michigan avenue, though a regard for realistic effect would suggest that it be placed facing the water of the lake. It will be placed on a plain and massive pedestal of granite, with a simple inscription, and the work is to be finished and the statue in place, according to contract, by the middle of April.

The statue, however, will be covered, and will not be visible to the public until formally unveiled. The time for this ceremony has not yet been positively fixed. It may occur before May 1, but the probability is that it will be deferred until the dignitaries from Spain and Italy are here in order that they may take a prominent part.

The particulars concerning the erection of this statue have been kept as private as possible, partly to prevent it from becoming stale before it is un-



LAKE-FRONT STATUE OF COLUMBUS.

veiled to the public and partly because speculators were anxiously watching an opportunity to copy it in the shape of souvenirs and make it a matter of merchandise. Even now the artist and the art committee decline to have it photographed, reserving it as a surprise to the citizens of Chicago and their visitors.

Out at the world's fair grounds the workmen of all descriptions are toiling like beavers to get things in shape for the opening day, which is now but little over a month away. The force has been increased from time to time, as the weather would permit, until at present there are over ten thousand

in keeping with the style of exterior decoration. The chief feature of the exhibit will naturally be tea, in the cultivation and manufacture of which those represented by the Indian Tea association have invested many millions of dollars. Associated with the Indian Tea association of Calcutta is the Bengal chamber of commerce, so that the entire tea industry of the Indian empire, which gives employment to nearly one hundred and fifty thousand people and in which are invested ten million dollars, will be represented at this building.

In the Indian building the visitor will be able to drink Indian tea, served in Indian manufactured crockery, hand-painted by native Indians and served by native servants in native garb. Indian carpets, brass and copper utensils, gold and silver vessels, antique Indian arms curiously inlaid with filigree and mosaic work in precious metals, magnificent collections of ivory goods, etc., will be open for the inspection of visitors to this unique pavilion. The total value of the collection will be something enormous, reaching hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the ebony-hued attendants who wait upon visitors will at the same time be exhibits as custodians of the costly treasures in the building.

SPANISH FORTRESSES.

Interesting Collection Sent for Exhibition at the Fair.

The steamship Ciudad Condal, of the Compania Transatlantica Espania, from South American ports, landed a group of exhibits a few days ago consigned by the Spanish government to the Columbian world's fair. There are, besides valuable paintings, one representing Columbus before Isabella, several remarkable contributions in the shape of models, the first of their kind ever shipped out of the country.

One of the most striking of these is a perfect reproduction of the world famed bridge over the Guadalquivir, at Cordova. There are sixteen arches and two turrets, the foundations of the originals of which were laid at the beginning of the Christian era. Special interest attaches to this work, owing to the fact that Cordova is said to be the oldest paved city in Europe. The model is at present split up into sections and packed in six large cases.

Of interest to experts as well as the general public will be the complete model of the fortress of Monjuich, at Barcelona, which was long considered impregnable. The most minute details have been faithfully produced, even to the guns, and, as in the case of all other military exhibits, the model is reduced to scale. From Barcelona also comes a model of the statue of Columbus, which represents the great navigator standing upon a globe, his right hand pointing to the west, while his left grasps a chart. There are also models of the north and south fortresses at Corunna, the originals of which date back to the time of the Moorish invasions. Other interesting fortresses represented in the collection are those of San Fernando and Puerta Tiera at Cadiz. The Moorish castle at Alicante, dating back to the twelfth century, will also be represented at the world's fair.

The models are the work of the royal engineers of Spain. The public exhibition of these plans of national defenses is noteworthy from the fact that the Spanish government watches with a jealous eye any attempt on the part of a foreigner closely to examine the Mediterranean fortifications.

WILL NOT CLOSE THE GATES.

Jackson Park Will Be Open to the Public Through April.

The idea of closing Jackson park to visitors from April 1 to May 1 has been abandoned. The failure of congress to make an appropriation for the benefit of the judges of awards has made the local officials feel poor, and they are loth to part with the revenue that now comes from the gates.

All of the great exhibit buildings will be closed while the installation proceeds and between March 15 and May 1 will not open except to those holding passes signed by Director General Davis.

The first five million of the souvenir tickets will be turned over to Superintendent Tucker of the bureau of admission April 1. Already many orders for tickets have been received, and it is thought that at least eighty per cent. of the lot will be sold to Chicago merchants for distribution among their customers before May 1. Superintendent Tucker figures that many of these tickets will be retained as souvenirs of the fair. President Higginbotham also expects many of the tickets to be held back and estimates that of the first five million at least one-half will never be presented for cancellation.

Vermont Sheep and Sugar.

Vermont is aiming to make the finest maple sugar display ever seen. Not less than one thousand dollars will be spent on the pavilion in the Agricultural building within which the sugar will be exhibited. A communication from the Vermont executive committee announces that in addition to the displays within the Agricultural and Mines building much will be done. The dairy exhibit will be of general interest, as there will be at least fifty exhibitors. Fifty Morgan horses will be shown, including Gillig, Mack and Thought. A selected flock of one hundred sheep will also be shown, together with twenty-five head of Jersey and Ayrshire cattle.

Work of Japanese Women.

The Japanese commissioners have presented to the board of lady managers statistics compiled at the request of Mrs. Palmer of the work of Japanese women. It is a voluminous document of many pages, written in the Japanese language, and gives interesting facts and figures of what the women of Japan have done and are doing along industrial, educational, charitable and philanthropic lines. The compilation of statistics will be furnished in translation for the encyclopedia being prepared by the board of lady managers. The original manuscript, in a handsome portfolio, will be shown as an exhibit in the Woman's building.

BACK TO PRISON.

Fugitive Latimer Captured a Few Miles from Jackson—He Used Prussic Acid to Poison His Guards.

JACKSON, Mich., March 29.—Latimer was captured at about 10 o'clock Tuesday night at Jerome, a small village in Hillsdale county. He went into a store to buy a pair of shoes and was recognized when he rushed out and down the railroad track. The frightened proprietor of the store at once recognized Latimer, and ran from the building, shouting the fact that the murderer was in his store, and calling on the people to help capture him. In a minute the church bells rang and people turned out en masse, armed with every conceivable weapon from a rifle to a carving knife. Latimer made a break for liberty, but was overpowered by the crowd in the street after a desperate struggle and was soon after taken in charge by the village marshal. The constable at Jerome and a strong guard started with their prisoner across country in a wagon for Jackson. The news of the capture created intense excitement here. The sheriff has been apprised of the news, which has also



J. IRVING LATIMER.

been received at the prison, whose doors will be wide open to receive the matricide, and it is thought he will not escape again.

The inquest on the death of Gatekeeper George Haight was resumed at the prison Tuesday morning. The entire forenoon was taken up in the examination of Charles E. Rice, the keeper, who was arrested Monday and released. Haight died from the effects of prussic acid. That fact is settled. Dr. E. L. Kimball, who took the two vials found in the sink, as well as the stomach, to Ann Arbor for analysis, came home Tuesday morning. He declared that both bottles contained prussic acid.

Tuesday afternoon it was discovered where Latimer purchased the poison. The first vial was obtained last Saturday from E. T. Webb's drug store, having been ordered from New York some time before. The first vial was purchased some months ago. Evidently Latimer did not find it to his liking, for when the order was sent in for the second vial it was a kind more carefully prepared and not kept in drug stores in Jackson. The firm refused to fill the order.

"I thought," said Mr. Webb, "it was dangerous to fill such orders and did not do so. The clerk of the prison came in himself and said it was all right. He said Latimer wanted the prussic acid to develop some photographic plates, and I then ordered the vial from New York and it came last Saturday and I sent it down there."

"Did you know it was for Latimer?" "Yes, the prison clerk said so and we are obliged to fill any orders sanctioned that way."

At the inquest on the body of George Haight, who was poisoned by Latimer, Charles E. Rice, night watchman, and the most important witness, was the first to testify. In substance he told the story of Sunday night's occurrences just as has been narrated in these dispatches. He was followed by Guard Archie A. Robson, who said:

"On Sunday night at 11 o'clock I signaled Mr. Haight in the guard room and he answered the signal; at 11:30 when I stepped up to give the signal, I saw quite a number rushing around in the guard room. I also saw that the door of the west wing was open, which was unusual. I have frequently seen Latimer hand cups of tea, cocoa or beef tea to Mr. Haight through the bars; did not see him do so that evening. Rice came downstairs and told me that Latimer had got away. Gill stated in my presence that he gave the keys to Guard Rice and sent him and Latimer to see what was the matter with Haight. I thought from what I saw that his actions regarding sickness were artificial. Within five minutes after that he was walking around downstairs apparently well, but much excited."

"Latimer has been out of his cell very frequently nights for the last two weeks and other convicts were taken with him to the new conference room, where Latimer was trying to get the convicts to contribute toward a present for Capt. Gill, whose time was supposed to be nearly out. Latimer was frequently out for two or three hours in the morning. A week previous to the murder Latimer was out and Gill said he was going to have a lunch, and I objected to his being out and was ordered to lock him up. The warden was in the captain's office at that time. After the warden went to his apartments Gill got the key of me, unlocked Latimer and took him to his office."

Capt. Gill was on Tuesday arraigned before Justice Palmer on a warrant sworn out by Warden Davis, charging him with unlawfully and feloniously allowing R. Irving Latimer to escape from the prison. He demanded an examination, which was set for Friday morning at 9 o'clock. His bail was fixed at \$1,000 and he is still in jail.

As the circumstances surrounding Latimer's bold deed gradually come to light a strong chain of evidence showing convincing proof of the existence of a plot to permit him to obtain his freedom is being woven. This chain already encircles M. P. Gill, captain of the night force, and is being drawn tighter every hour.

HIS LIFE ENDS.

Death of Gen. Kirby Smith, the Famous Confederate Soldier.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 29.—A special from Sewanee, Tenn., to the American says: Gen. E. Kirby Smith, professor of mathematics in the University of the South since 1875, died here Tuesday afternoon at 3:25 o'clock. For two years his health has been declining.

[Gen. Kirby Smith was born in St. Augustine, Fla., March 16, 1824, and was therefore in the 65th year of his age. With him closes the list of full generals on both sides during the late war, his commission as full general in the confederate service having been issued February 19, 1864.]

GLADSTONE AND HIS BILL.

A Big Mass Meeting of Ireland's Friends in New York Cables an Encouraging Message to the "Grand Old Man."

NEW YORK, March 27.—A message was cabled to William E. Gladstone Sunday night by the National Federation of America pledging him their most vigorous support in his efforts to carry through the home rule bill and expressing alike the sentiments of the thousands who had gathered at the academy of music to indorse this action and the tens of thousands of Irishmen throughout America who are loyal to their motherland.

The message was as follows: "We, the citizens of New York, in mass meeting assembled, tender you our heartfelt sympathy in your efforts to achieve for Ireland the long-sought-for measure of justice which we trust God will enable you to speedily carry to a successful termination, and we pledge you our vigorous and continued support through the struggle."

THOMAS ADDIS EMMET,
"MORGAN J. O'BRIEN,"
"JOHN BYRNE."

The audience could have been no more enthusiastic if home rule were a thing of the present. Congressman Bourke Cockran, who made the principal address, spoke in such a hopeful strain that his hearers were kept busy shouting approval of his well-rounded periods and seconding his finely-put motions for the support of the Gladstone bill. Then the prominent persons in the audience put down their names for a proposed subscription of \$50,000 to help the measure along, and a big sum was realized.

Mr. Cockran said in part:

"Never in the history of English statesmanship has there been a triumph so great as that of William Ewart Gladstone. It was not a triumph of blood, entailing tears and suffering, but a triumph of peaceful statesmanship, glorious with the promise of freedom; it was not a conquest of territory, but a conquest of hearts. We are not assembled here to discuss the measure, but to voice the approval of the whole civilized world on the measure which Gladstone has proclaimed and which the English people have accepted. We shall be accomplished. To-day we meet to indorse the policy of emancipation which has been substituted for the policy of oppression."

"England has at last awakened to the feeling that the moral law is binding on a nation as well as on an individual. No one can violate the conditions of nature without suffering the penalties. England has abandoned the policy of violence, the last chapter in the long, sad story has been written, the informer and the traitor are no longer the exponents of England's policy to Ireland, the jail and the gibbet have ceased to play a part in the struggle. God has at last vouchsafed an answer to the petitions that have gone up to the throne."

"The liberty which Gladstone has restored the Irish will ever guard as a sacred inheritance. Forgetting the injustice and the oppression of 700 years; forgiven are the wrongs. They are inflicted by the masses of the English. The injustice of the classes has been repaid by the masses. Standing tonight upon the threshold of independence Ireland has no vengeance to be assuaged in blood. She looks forward to a future radiant with glorious promise, a future of peace and prosperity, of intellectual and commercial development, a future wherein the desecrating horrors shall spring into new life, deserted harbors shall be filled with the argosies of nations, where the smoke of happy homes shall be as an incense to a beneficent God."

Maj. John Byrne, Noah Davis and Dr. William E. Wallace spoke also, and John Jerome Rooney read a poem. The governors of Virginia, New York, Washington, Mississippi, Missouri, Massachusetts, Vermont, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Delaware, Minnesota, Maryland and Michigan sent messages of sympathy with the movement for the freedom of Ireland.

A dispatch to President Emmett from Justin McCarthy evoked enthusiasm. It was as follows:

"We learn with gratitude of the efforts of yourself and the federation to help forward the Irish movement. Effectually continue the work you did by timely assistance at the general election. Gladstone's home rule bill will pass the commonsense, but only by the unremitting attendance of the Irish party. The movement needs the prompt and generous support of kinsmen and friends to offset the desperate efforts of wealthy and powerful enemies combined against Ireland. Strengthen and success to your great meeting on behalf of the Irish party."

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

A BIG VOLCANO AT WORK.

Old San Martin, in Mexico, Belching Forth Fire and Lava.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 27.—Great alarm is felt among the people living in the Tonalu district of the state of Chihuahua over the eruption of the San Martin volcano, which has been belching forth flame, lava and ashes for the last two weeks. This volcano is situated in the very midst of a populous agricultural country, and at its base are extensive coffee plantations.

It has been extinct for more than a century and gave no indication of becoming active until about three weeks ago, when there was a series of slight shocks of earthquake felt in that locality, followed by a blast of sulphurous smoke from the volcano. Inhabitants of the surrounding country abandoned their homes and sought refuge at a safe distance.

These earthquakes were followed by one of the most magnificent and awe-inspiring explosions ever witnessed. It occurred at night and the heavens for 100 miles around were lighted up. The flames rose straight up to a height of nearly 1,000 feet. The lava poured down the sides of the mountain in streams, destroying the crops and all vegetation at the base. The grand sight was witnessed by the people living in the city of Tuxtla in the district, and the alarm was great, particularly among the common people. This severe eruption lasted an hour, gradually subsiding, but the lava is still flowing from the volcano.

Big Yarn Mill Burned.

LONDON, March 27.—The yarn spinning mill of the Rivett company in Stockport burned Sunday. The loss is \$50,000.

Has Plenty of Gold.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—At the close of business Saturday the treasury department had on hand \$7,000,000 of free gold. Secretary Carlisle has declined several offers of gold during the week and accepts now only the most advantageous.

Missouri Bank Robbed.

MILAN, Mo., March 27.—Shortly after noon Saturday thieves entered a rear window of the Sullivan county bank while the cashier had gone to dinner. He had left the safe unlocked and the thieves got over \$2,000 and made their escape, leaving no clue.

BULLETS FLY THICKLY.

A Battle in Indian Territory in Which Ten Men Are Killed and Fifteen Wounded.

PARIS, Tex., March 29.—The Choctaw feud has resulted in blood. A desperate encounter took place at Antlers, I. T., at 2:30 Tuesday afternoon and for thirty minutes a storm of leaden hail fell about the town. One hundred and fifty men were on each side. Ten were killed and fifteen wounded. One side represented the Choctaw government and was termed the national militia. The other side were followers of Dick Locke, who resists arrest, fearing that he will be killed instead of being given a trial by law. United States officers arrested nineteen of the militia leaders at 6 p. m. and brought them here.

At 2:30 p. m. seventy-eight militiamen suddenly deployed from the woods and charged down upon the residence of Dick Locke, leader of the national party, and opened fire upon it. Locke saw them coming and barely got into his house when the fusillade upon it began. Locke with five men returned the fire from the upper story. Fully 1,500 shots were fired. Every window was shot out and the walls were perforated like a sieve. Stray bullets flew far and wide and terror and consternation prevailed throughout the little town.

Everybody was uneasy and no one knew who was safe with four score half-drunk, infuriated Indians armed to the teeth and with the smell of blood in their nostrils. Minutes seemed hours and every heart went out to Locke, his wife and little children who were cooped up in their home which was being riddled by Winchester balls. The attack was a surprise to everyone, coming as it did. All believed and hoped that the matter had been settled or soon would be.

At the first volley four Indians fell dead and several were wounded. The Jackson party lodged behind the platform and at the next fire another Indian was laid low. The Choctaws then retreated and it was believed that they would not come back. Sheriff Locke said that he had no further fear.

At 4 o'clock the Choctaws came on again reinforced for another battle. They found the Jackson party poorly prepared. As a result they marched straight to Locke's home. The Jackson crowd gathered and attempted to repulse the Indians, but the Choctaws were well organized and drove Locke and his crowd into the woods, losing three men and killing two of the Locke or Jackson party. They rescued their man. The town of Antlers is wild with excitement.

In Locke's house three men were found wounded—Mack Hill, shot through the shoulder, wound painful but not necessarily dangerous; John Worcester and Solomon Homer, shot in head; serious wound. One of the militia, Solomon Battiste, was shot through the arm and in the side; mortally wounded. Three others had flesh wounds. Locke's little daughter had her hair burned by a bullet as she was going upstairs with her mother's baby in her arms. A ball passed through Locke's hat and his son's arm was grazed. It is said that his children were shot as they endeavored to go from the residence to a cabin in the yard.

At daylight Tuesday morning the militia, under command of Capt. Key Durant, went to Locke's house and insisted on searching it for Waldo Jones, who was one of the Indians of the Jackson faction that participated in the killing of the six men near Wilburton, I. T., last fall, but escaped punishment and capture.

It was discovered Monday that he was being secreted at the house of Dick Locke, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Antlers. The Jones men then swore they would capture him and an armed force of braves camped only a few miles from Antlers. The Jones men also began to gather their forces together and a battle was expected to take place Monday.

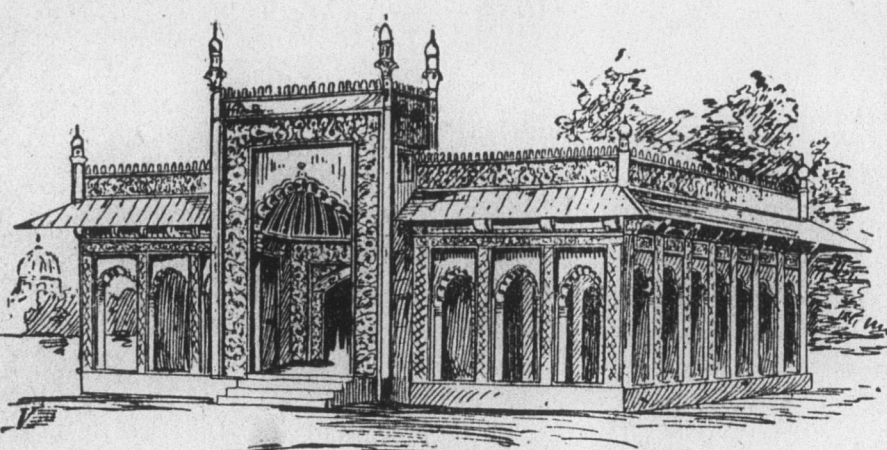
A FORGER'S LUCK.

A. R. Sutton, of Louisville, Gathers in \$200,000 by Means of Bogus Warehouse Receipts.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 29.—A tremendous forgery in whisky warehouse receipts has been unearthed in this city, and A. R. Sutton, doing business as A. R. Sutton & Co., wholesale whisky dealer and exporter, is at the bottom of it. The banks have made the discovery that they have been victimized to the extent of \$100,000. The banks caught are the Louisville Banking company, Farmers' and Drovers' bank, Western bank, German national bank, German security bank and the Fourth national bank. The banks of this city lend hundreds of thousands of dollars on warehouse receipts, the whisky being in bond, and a certificate that the whisky is under government control is as good collateral as any bank officer wants. Sutton evidently had a plate made and struck off the bogus receipts which were forged on the following distillers: Joseph R. Walker, J. S. S. Pearce, S. O. Hackley and the Ed Murphy company of Lawrenceburg, and J. G. Mattingly & Co. of this city. It is understood that private persons and banks outside of the city have been caught for an additional \$100,000. Sutton claims that he bought the receipts from a man named Cohn, of New Orleans, in good faith. A telegram has been sent to New Orleans, but a reply has not yet been received.

Death of Philanthropist.

CLEVELAND, O., March 29.—Mr. John L. Woods, the well-known banker and philanthropist of this city, died Monday night at Augusta, Ga., where he had gone for the benefit of his health. In past years Mr. Woods was known to be a man of large wealth. He gave away the great bulk of his fortune. His gifts to the medical department of Western Reserve university alone have aggregated \$250,000. To the Women's college he gave \$50,000 and to many other similar institutions he gave in the same generous proportion.

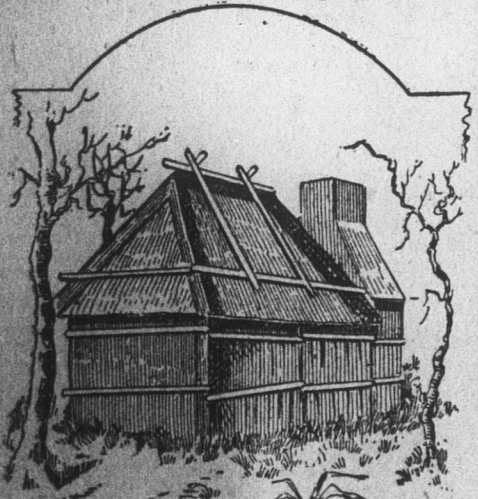


INDIA'S TEA BUILDING.

sixty-five thousand dollars' worth of .999 fine silver was used in the cast. The silver in the figure is two inches thick, and the metal that overflowed in the casting will be made into souvenirs for the people of Montana.

Much uneasiness was manifested by those in charge of this important work, for fear the cast would prove faulty in some respect, but when the molds were cooled and the figure exposed, it was found that the work had been perfect, and the chief operators were overjoyed at their success. It is announced that Mrs. McAdow, who is the owner of the "Spotted Horse" gold mine in Montana, will furnish the two hundred and fifty thousand dollar gold plinth or base for the statue.

The citizens of Chicago have in store a great surprise. It will be sprung upon them in the course of a few days. It will be the erection of a heroic bronze statue of Columbus at the foot of Congress street on the lake front. The statue was determined upon by the exposition management about a year ago, but the matter has been kept very quiet, and only those who were on the inside knew the significance of



AUSTRALIAN BUSH CABIN.

The huge mound of earth which had been thrown up on the spot intended for the statue.

The statue is twenty feet in height, and is quite different from any other statue of Columbus here or abroad. It represents the Genoese in the act of dis-